tion of statutory provisions" was discussed at the 28th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held at New Delhi on 25-26 November, 1985. The question whether this scheme should be voluntary or should be implemented by legislation was left to be considered by the Standing Labour Committee.

Constituting Labour Judicial Cadre

@3004. G. SHRI L. GANESAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to«state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Goernment propose to constitute Labour Judicial cadre for speedy disposal of labour cases which are pending in various tribunals/labo.ur courts, High Courts in the country:

(b) if not. what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, what other remedial steps are being envisaged for clearing the pending industrial disputes in the courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has been amended so as to provide time bound disposal of disputes. The Industrial Disputes (Cen tral Rules, 1957 have been amended so as to provide time frame for different stages of the disputes. Norms for disposal of disputes have been prescribed and progress in respect of Central Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts is monitored. In so far as High Courts are concerned the Law Commission in its 79th Report on delay and arrears in High Courts and other appellate courts had recommended that priority may be given to certain types of cases (which include Labour Cases). These recommendations have been recommended to High Court. Accordingly the High Courts have been expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

(a) Previously Unstarrde Question 2754, transferred from the 16th December 1985.

Import of Coking coal

@ *(a>* 3004. H. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import 1.18 million tonnes of coke despite the fact that there are huge stock piles of imported coking coal at the various ports awaiting clearance;

(b) if so, what is the estimated quantity of accumulated coking coal at the various ports (port-wise) stating the period for which the stock is awaiting clearance and the reasons for its non-clearance; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to clear the accumulated stock of coking coal at the various ports before any further import?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) There is no proposal to import any coke. However, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is likely to import about 2.2 million tonnes of low ash metallurgical coking coal during 1985-86.

(b) As on 30th November, 1985, about 119,000 tonnes of imported coking coal was in stock at the following ports in readiness for despatch to the SAIL steel plants:—

	(in tonnes)
Vizag.	70,000
Haldia	24,000
Paradip	25,000
Total	119,000

These stocks were not abnormally high and were held at the ports to meet the operational requirements of

@@Previosuly Unstarred Qriestioj 2794, transferred from the 16th December, 1985.